London Offices of THE SUR, All communications should be addressed to FRANK H. WHITE 480 birand, London, W. C.

A Rival to Reciprocity.

The most vigorous reply to the Senate amendment putting binder twins on the free list, comes from New England, where it is made, in the shape of a stout advertisement by the cordage workers in our esteemed ntemporary, the Boston Daily Advertiser. We find this in it:

"There are from fifteen to swenty but There are from inteen to twenty subsets a vest-grown en an acre, so that the sum which the farmer grains by free twine amounts to less than two mills per bashet. What is such a slight gain compared to the loss and injustice which one of the most important of on Industries will enstain?"

That will constitute one of the most interesting questions to be debated in the conference committee which is about to sit upon the Tariff bill. It will almost reach the importance of the Reciprocity amendment and its accompanying issue of BLAIRE-REED. But this is likely to be contested among the Republicans with vastly

greater energy in their disagreement. But alas that straw should have been driven out of its function in the wheat field by such a commonplace thing as twine! Where once we had peace with a touch of rural sentiment, we have now twine and

The Injustice to the Children.

Mayor Grant has acted wisely in calling en the Board of Education for the facts as to the insufficiency of the school accommodations. The statistics ought to be laid before the people, so that they may comprehend the magnitude of the evil and the gravity of the situation into which false management of the school fund has led us.

New school buildings have been put up at great cost, and the appropriations for the maintenance of the system of education have steadily increased, and yet many thousands of children are actually turned away because of the lack of school room. Besides them, are the multitudes who are prevented from applying for admission. Commissioner Holl of the Board of Education estimates that these number at least 100,000. If there were proper provision for them, their parents would gladly send them to the public schools, but at present it is useless to try to get them in. Yet all the people are taxed for the support of the schools, and the theory on which public education is provided and maintained is utterly falsified if the facilities for the instruction are not sufficient for everybody who would take advantage of it. If Commissioner Holl is right, nearly onequarter of the children are shut out from the privileges they desire. These excluded children are those who

want primary instruction only. They are the boys and girls who cannot afford the time to remain through the grammar school course, and for them specifically the system of free education was established. It was founded to prevent the evils of illiteracy by giving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic at the public cost, so that no child should be without it. Yet last year the people were taxed to pay \$1,226,267 for 53,079 ils in the grammar schools, while only \$1,007,437 was spent on the 81,059 pupils in the primary schools. It cost nearly \$31 to educate a pupil in the grammar school, and less than \$16 to instruct a primary school pupil. The insufficiency of accommodations, also, is in the lower rather than the higher grades, and it is in the primary schools that overcrowding occurs and the classes are too large for the supply of teachers. The best teachers, needed most of all for primary instruction, are sent to the grammar departments as a reward and a promotion. The essential is neglected for the benefit of the comparatively unnecessary, and the majority are sacrificed to the interests of the minority.

This deficiency of school accommodations not due to any lack of money. The av propriations are large enough to provide schooling for every child who seeks rudimentary instruction. The trouble is in their disposition by the School Commissioners. They expend most of their money where it is needed the least. For instance, the trustees of the Normal College and the College of the City of New York, the two free colleges, met on Tuesday and applied for \$272,000 for those institutions during the coming year. The sum is equal to more than one-quarter of the whole amount expended on the instruction of more than 81,000 primary school pupils last year; and yet the college students, all told, number a few thousand only. Add \$272,000 to the sum appropriated last year for the lower education, and the deficiency of which Mayor GRANT complains, would be largely if not wholly supplied. Add to the cost of the colleges the cost of the grammar school grades which are kept up only for the preparation of students for these colleges, and you get the majority of the sum expended for public instruction. Yet nearly two-thirds of the scholars already in the schools are under primary instruction, and the proportionate number would be much greater if the provisions for them were adequate.

This is a very serious matter, and it is time that the people were waked up to its importance. First of all, we must have sufficient primary instruction. That is the main thing, the very foundation of a public school system. After it is provided we can go ahead and give superior instruction in grammar schools for a few years; but if the cutting off is to be in either, it must be in the higher grades. Every school should be turned into a primary school until all the youngsters who want to learn their A B Ca are accommodated. Then, if room remains let in enough grammar school pupils to cocupy it, though their course should not extend longer than two years. The various colleges, unnecessary and superfluous, should be abolished as excrescences on the school

An Imitator of Mr. Reed.

The Hon. NATHAN FRANK, who represents the Ninth Missouri district in the present Congress, has not yet been renominated by his admiring constituents, and he is trying to recommend himself to them and in particular to the Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY, proprietor of the Republican party of Missouri. He has seen the HOR. THOMAS BRACKETT REED coming back in triumph from the First Maine district on the shoulders of a howling big majority, and he thinks that if skill in counting quorums has been good for TROMAS, it must be good for NATHAN also. So, in Congressional parlance, he has seen Mr. REED and gone him one better, sa this amendment of the rules, proposed last flaturday, shows:

"Upon the appearance of a quorum the question ending before the House when the call of the House was epiared shall be the only question in order, and shall be flushly disposed of by a yea and may you. Members responding to the day of the House and en-tered upon the fournil as present shall be ovasidered as

present and, if not voting on the question pending

Mr. REED has been content with counting nembers present. His Missouri imitator that absent members shall be proposes ounted if they have been entered upon the House journal as present. If Mr. FRANK were a Democrat the inevitable conclu drawn from his proposition would be that he is laughing at Mr. Rund's quorum vision and trying to reduce the Speaker's policy to the abuurd. But as Mr. FRANK is earnestly and perhaps prayerfully seeking a renomination, the seriousness of his intentions cannot be doubted, and his flattery of the

Speaker must be regarded as sincore. Mr. REED is a difficult man to imitate We doubt if Mr. FRANK's constituents will detect in him any resemblance to the Port-land Thorough, but the Missourian's attempt to improve upon his model deserves at least to be chronicled. Probably ninetenths of the Republican Congressmen are secretly anxious to emulate the Speaker, and yet

"Within that circle none durat walk but he.

The Gag.

The Republicans have decidedly strengthened their claim to be known as the party that fears debate. A bolder or more unscrupulously partisar proceeding than the action of the majority

in limiting debate to two hours on the Senate amendments to the McKINLEY Tariff bill has seldom been attempted in the House of Representatives. Mr. McKinkey taunted the Democrats

with the suggestion that two hours was too much, for he said the minority had devoted very little of their time to the discussion of the amendments.

Of course, they did not say a great deal about the tariff. They were too indignant at the limitation imposed upon them. It was simply a mockery to insist that the House of Representatives should consider in two hours the amendments which were the result of weeks of debate in the Senate As Mr. VAUX of Pennsylvania truly said. free speech is gone in the House of Representatives under the domination of the present Republican majority in that body.

No believer in free institutions is foolish enough to favor a defeat of the will of the majority in the national legislature, when that will is ascertained after full and fair consideration and discussion. But the mipority has the right to insist upon a reasonable opportunity to be heard in respect to every important public measure; and when the majority refuses this reasonable opportunity, its action becomes tyrannical, and is merely the assertion of brute force against right and reason.

The gag has never proved a powerful argument with voters. Most men, even in political contests, want their opponents to have fair play. We believe there are hundreds and thousands of Republicans who would rather have the principal Republican measures in Congress fall than to have them pushed through by the denial of proper and adequate opportunity for debate; and we shall be surprised if these voters do not make their influence felt in the elections for the next House of Representatives.

Cleveland in Connecticut.

At the Democratic State Convention in Connecticut, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was Col. N. G. OSBORNE of New Haven, who is described by the New York Herald's correspondent as "a pronounced CLEVELAND man." If our memory is not at fault, Col. OSBOBNE is or was for merly employed in the office of Editor SPOCK'S New Haven Evening Register. He has no doubt absorbed by endosmosis some of that distinguished but too emotional journalist's upreasoning adoration for the Stuffed Prophet of William street.

The enthusiasm of the Connecticut Democrats for Mr. CLEVELAND is described very graphically in the report which Col. OSBORNE sent from Hartford to Editor Spock's newspaper. According to Col. OSBORNE'S despatch, printed in the Evening Register of Tuesday, the scene was very impressive. At the mere mention of Mr. CLEVELAND'S name the Connecticut Democrats burst into uncontrolled and uncontrollable applause:

dent CLEVELAND the convention broke into vociferous applause. There was handclapping, followed by stamping and cheers, which lasted for some moments. The reference to the fact that Connecticut, in the last Presi dential election, cast its electoral vote for CLEVELAND, again aroused the enthusiasm of the convention, and the speaker was obliged to interrupt his address until the applause ceased."

This news was well calculated to cheer the devout soul of Editor Spock as he sat expectant in his office at New Haven, reading Col. OSBORNE'S despatches as they came in from time to time. If the mere mention of Mr. CLEVELAND's name by the temporary Chairman in his opening address aroused such a storm of enthusiasm, what a cyclone there would be when Col. OSBORNE, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions came to the front a little later with his carefully prepared and elegantly worded encomium. Mr. Spock knew Osborne, he knew his command of language, he understood the position of vantage he held in the matter of shaping a platform, and he knew that OSBORNE would do the right thing at the right moment for the promotion of the Stuffed Prophet's fortunes.

We have not the heart to let our imagination portray the astonishment and disappointment of Editor SPOCE when the plat form came clicking in without a single reference to Mr. GROVEB CLEVELAND, peronally, politically, or even ex-officially. Mr. BLAINE was mentioned for compliment Mr. REED was mentioned for stern rebuke but neither Mr. CLEVELAND nor Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Administration was mentioned at all. Instead of the expected eulogy in glow ing and well-turned phrases, with its implied pledge of devotion and support, there was absolute slience-slience absolute and ominous. Mr. CLEVELAND might not exist so far as the platform of the Connecticut Democrats was concerned. He might never have existed, for all that was contained in the platform telegraphed down to New

Haven from Hartford. What unexpected thing had happened? Had Osborne been struck by lightning during the heavy thunder storm of Tuesday afternoon, just as he was getting ready to carry out Mr. SPOCK's programme? Had he fallen suddenly in a fit on his way from the committee room to the convention, and had the page of his manuscript which contained the CLEVELAND plank been irrecoverably lost in the confusion that ensued? Or was the amazing omission merely a telegraph operator's blunder, to be corrected later in the afternoon? Mr. SPOCK went to press in a state of painful anxiety, bordering between hope and fear.

No. nothing had been lost Osnonsu we still alive and on his legs, and he had not failed in his duty to the Stuffed Prophet. He had done his best in committee for th promotion of the CLEVELAND cuit. Mr Spock's confidence had not been misplaced disastrous as the event had proved. There had been in the Committee on Resolutions what the disinterested reporter of the Neu York Herald calls "a hot contest over CLEVE LAND." In spite of OsBonne's loyal and

gallant behavior, the result had been a deion "to omit all individual referes

past or prospective candidates. And in the convention itself, when the platform was reported, nobody arose to call attention to the blatus that seemed to OSBORNE and to Mr. SPOCE a vold as vast as the gulf between the seventh heaven and Gehenna. Of all the delegates whom Col. Osborne's facile pen had represented earlier in the day as half crazy with enthusissm over CLEVELAND's name, not one had protested against an omission that was hardly less under the circumstances than a deliberate cut, if not a studied insult, or had demanded for the Stuffed Prophet recognition by the Connecticut Democrats in more substantial form than exhaled carbonic acid gas and mere atmospheric concussion.

It was a great political blunder from Mr. SPOCE's point of view, and undoubtedly from Mr. CLEVELAND'S likewise.

The Seventh District of New Jersey. The popularity of Congressman McApoo with the Democratic voters of Hudson county increases with the years of his service in the House. He was reflected to the Fiftieth Congress by 4,253 plurality, and to the Fifty-first by 6,064. He ought to be returned to the Fifty-second by from 8,000 to 0,000 plurality.

The Convention in the Seventh district occurs next Wednesday. We have not heard that there is any serious opposition in the district to McApoo's renomination.

One great mistake mars the legislative record of this able and useful young Congressman; but, taking all in all, there are few men on the Democratic side of the House in whom the true spirit of Jeffersonian Democracy is more active or who are quicker to get on their legs in defence of Democratic principles and more eloquent in enunciating and maintaining them.

Send McADoo back to Washington, by all

Cannon on Propriety.

There was an incident in the House on Tuesday about as remarkable as anything that has occurred there since JOSEPH G. CANNON of the Fifteenth district of Illinoi first revealed the true character of his



We refer to the reopening of this repulsive orifice to express an opinion as to what is and what is not parliamentary language, and what does and what does not come within the bounds of oratorical propriety.

The mouth of Joseph G. Cannon inter fered in the discussion upon Mr. EnLog's resolution condemning Col. Bob KENNEDY'S attack on Sanator QUAY. The now celebrated mouth volunteered a suggestion as to the proper way for the House to deal with KENNEDY'S breach of parliamentary decorum. What followed is summarized in the press reports:

"Mr. Enton of Tennessee suggested that the gentle man from Illinois was hardly the person to make redections on another person's unparliamentary language.
"Mr Carnor retorted that he had heard men who
professed to be holier than others speak in unparliamentary language. He did not admire the tone and temper of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. McMit-Link lested of devoting himself to the matter in hand, that gentleman wanted to air his chestnutry scoid, which he was always anxious to parade.

"Mr. McMillix-If I wanted to attack anybody the gentleman before me offers as good an opportunity for unparliamentary lenguage as any man living. "Mr Carnos—Whatever I have said or done unparimmentary is subject to the rules of the House, and will on discussed if it is challenged."

The mouth makes a mistake as vast as its own capabilities for foulness if it supposes that it has involved itself in a merely technical question of parliamentary license.

The offence of Cannon's mouth was not mainly against the rules of procedure, but against the common law governing the conin the society of decent men and women.

For such an utterance as is in part renorted in the Congressional Record, CAN-NON'S mouth would be forever excluded from any respectable club or private household in the United States.

We have received what we suppose to be the first document of the Gresnam Presidential boom, in the shape of the "Gresham March," published in Missouri, Iowa, and Toxas. The words of the first stanza begins: "Honest Grannau is the name of the man of Wabash

The second opens thus: Justice is the guiding star of this veteran of the war.

For the pleasure of the other and rival son of Indiana, the Hon, BENJAMIN HABRISON, who perhaps has not received a copy, it can be safely said that if this march truly represents the quality of the music for the Gresham campaign, the latter is hopeless.

We observe that our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, makes use of a headline so identified with a certain preceding event as to properly preclude its subsequent use. Our con-emporary applies the query. "Who is the temporary applies the query. Liar?" to a small dispute agross the Atlantic whereas that title has been practically copyrighted as the identifying mark of the rec ontradiction between GROVER CLEVELAND and FREDERICK CRAWFORD.

Although the question then involved was ettled, and with all honor to Mr. CRAWFORD, we submit that its astounding characterfairly entitles it to a name-which the Herald has just used without, we think, due considers tion to the past.

Prince GEORGE of Wales has not strewn the pavements of Montreal with the prowling midlight tough of that northern capital, nor has be been "run in" by the local "bobby" and locked up in default of ball, as the mendacious Montreal reporter said he had, himself now pining in durance in explation of that flight of fancy. But it would have been rather a good thing to the Prince if the reporter's story had been true Since his ancestor, GEORGE II., shock the poy der out of his pistail and waved his sword in the face of the enemy at Dettingen there has been no dramatic exhibitions of valor in the family, unless an exception be made in th case of that tough old sailor, the Duke of CLARENCE, afterward WILLIAM IV. A lively coturnal scrap in the streets of a provincial city, remote from his ordinary resources of de fence and protection. would have been a token of prowess which he might always have worn as a feather in his can alongeide of the ontrich plumes which he would be entitled to wear in his bonnet should he become Prince of Wales. As to the lockup, he would have got a good deal of useful experience there and could not have put in a ew hours anywhere to better advantage.

LEAR enjoins pemp to take physic and ex-pose itself, to feel what others feel, a wholesome royal discipline worth going to jail to get. It would have done the Prince no harm to have put up his dukes against his relatering esaliants, or to have been run in for that ex plojt, as if he had been merely a tipsy midship man. Atl true Britains, and for that matter al plusky men everywhere, would have rejoiced at such evidence that the spirit of his race

lamp in Polymrus, his urn." It has not flamed up very often in his family for the last hundred years or more, and any token that it is not fluttering low for want of the fuel of op-

portunity would be welcome and interesting.

We noticed the other day the fact that the Marshal of the Leavenworth police was preparing to arrest all persons taking part in the nefarious game of progressive exchre. His onthusiasm has since been squeiched by the following resolution of the Police Board: "Beselved, That the City Marshal is hereby instructe

to confine his action to the keeping of the peace by strending strictly to the duties of his position, and not to directly or indirectly interfers with the social conduct of reputable citizens in church socials, fairs, at pri rate residences or places of business, unless so ordered by a manimous vote of this Board."

So Leavenworth can continue for the present to play progressive cuchre, with no one to molest or make her alraid, and the virtuous City Marshal seems to be the booby.

It is but fair to report that Our Own Evants will not be without support in the next Senatorial canvass in New York, The Boston Evening Transcript reveals this prospect through an odious comparison upon the situa-tion, saying: "It is a pity that Frank His-COCK's term does not expire in 1891 instead of Mr. Evants's."

England never ceases to regard her sons with effection and constancy. Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadel-

In all their tribulations in distant lands. New

phis Times, gives this safe and conservative opinion of the acting of the Boston Roscrus: "There is no eccasion either to condemn bis pe ice or to indulge in levity concerning it

We should say not. Careful critics will do well to avoid publishing unfavorable notices of Mr. SULLIVAN'S performances until he has left town. The Boston Muscular Melodrama is not a thing to be trifled with.

Dr. J. W. REID is Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Michigan Prohibiionists, and the Rev. Washington Gardner is the Republican candidate for Secretary of Both are members of the State Methodist Conference, which has been in session week. The Conference passed a resolution declaring that "if these brethren, J. W. REID and WASHINGTON GARDNER, go out from the active ministry to accept positions in any political party, they be requested to ask for a location." Which means that they must give up politics or the ministry.

The Michigan Methodists aren't as fond of political parsons as the Parsons' Municipal League of this town is.

Where is the consolation in being told that there were nine straight rainy days in September of last year, whereas as yet there have September? Nine straight days without sunshine have put mourning on this month of 1890, and when it is to be taken off, the rainy FUPITER only knows. If the weather was on the soak in 1889 there is the more reason why it should go Dry in 1890. Reform and progress don't seem to have made the acquaintance of the weather as yet.

Minneapolis and St. Paul continue to throw adjectives at each other, and seem no better are padders from padtown than they were beexample of Kansas City, which contents itself with modestly pointing out from time to time that its clearing house business is bigger than that of St. Paul and Minneapolis combined, and with an occasional brief reference to its prowess in base ball, trotting, and trap shooting.

The Republican Conventions of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut shouted for reciprocity yesterday. It was pleasant Wednesday for Mr. BLAINE,

THE FUTURE OF THE TARIFF.

Changes Visible to the Lending Democratic Journal of the Southwest. From the St. Youts Republic

Every intelligent and disinterested American would walcome any just settlement which would take the ariff permanently out of politics and allow the business interests of the country to pursue an independent course unimpeded by the changes in partisan control of the Washington Government.

It would seem at present that we are further tha ever from such a settlement, but the appearance may be entirely deceptive. The sectional senects of the esue are undergoing a very marked change. The high tariff rate could not have been maintained as it has been but for the civil war sectionalism. The agriculon that sectional line, and its victories have been won on that line. There is no apparent change in the attitude of the Southern States, but there is a very great real change. In reality they been steadily adapting themselves to the conditions created by high-tariff taxation, and they will soon be in a position to profit by them as long as they exist.

This shifts the line of division for tariff sectionalism. When the changed attitude of the Southern States makes itself felt-as it necessarily will-the South as a section will be virtually out of the fight. Southern States may soquiesce and fall in with one side or the other, but the issue will be on new lines. The old seetional alignment of the electoral college may hold until 1892. It can hardly hold after that

When the Western agricultural States once assert themselves they will have power to dictate the terms of settlement. The probability is that the settlement will be on the basis of taxation by government only for secessary purposes of government. When such a setlement is reached it will stand, and the tariff will drop out of politics and stay out as long as the country

Punished for Causon's Offence.

From the St. Louis Republic.
VERNOR. Als., Sept. 14.—In the Circuit Court yester lay the Rev. Thomas Owen, a Primitive Raptist per, was convicted of disturbing the public worsh using obscene impuage in the presence of ladies.

Owen committed the effence while in the pulpit of one of his churches. He was conducting a revival meeting, which was attended by a number of ladies who were not members of the church. One day Owen denounced these ladies who refused to believe his eachings and join his church in unmeasured terms. searchings and join his course in unmeasured terms, applying to them the vitest of epithest. This brought on a riet in the church, the relatives and friends of the insulted laddes trying to mob the preacher. The riet broke up the meeting, and Owes was warned never to preach in the neighborhood again.

The Move to Massachusette From the Chicago Hereld. It is reported that Grover Cleveland will remove from New York to Boston. Is this important change on the part of the ex-Fresident to be attributed to political onsiderations, or does it attest once more the mighty

The Duty of an American Cities. From Senator Inguils's Speech in Fittsburgh.

A man coght to believe that his wife is the best, his children the most attractive, his city, his State, and his ountry the noblest and most deserving of his devotion r he is not worthy of having a wife, children, city

Your claim can't be allowed." "I'd like to know why no

"You can't get a pension because your substitute lost "Well, it's an outrage!"

A Minfortune of Smalleson, igtoning to a phonograph." "The President is a charming talker, but it was like "You could hear the voice, but you could not see the

A Division in the House. "Don't talk so loud." said Mrs. Bluke. "The baby "Go on. Talk as loud as you please." put in Mr. Binks

CREWS OF THE WAR SHIPS.

New Problems in the Navy Porces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-The management of the officers and men of the navy, and their assignments to duty in such a way as to get the best results for the Government, requires business skill like that which directs the employment of labor in vast railroad or manufacturing corporations. It was an appreciation of this fact that caused Secretary Tracy. soon after taking charge of the Navy Department, to reorganize it so as to bring all matters relating to the personnel into one office. that of the Bureau of Navigation. To this bureau was transferred the recruiting, which formerly belonged to the Bureau of Equip ment and Recruiting.

A lack of economy has resulted from the

practice of sending men to foreign stations who have but a short time to serve. At the end of their time, should they fail to re nlist, they are entitled to transportation to the United States at the expense of the Government. So it is with officers whose turn has come for relief from sea duty and assignment to shore duty. Again, the need of an adequate system of recruiting on the Pacific coast has become greater from the construction there of new vessels which have to be provided with complements of men. When the Charlesion went into commission, some of her men were transported all the way from the Atlantic seaboard. It was said at the time that the lack of men on the Paoffic coast was perhaps due to the fact that a sailor or mechanic wishing to enlist had to travel at his own expense from San Francisco to the Mare Island yard, a distance of thirty miles, and then, if rejected by the medical officers, to travel all the way back at his own expense, whereas with a shipping office in San Francisco the applicants would have been more numerous. But, be that as it may, it is quite obvious how business, skill, and care may prove of great economy in the management of the personnel.

The making up of a crew for the new croiser Philadelphia has been conducted on a new method. The crew has been composed of men who have three full years to serve. She was selected for this experiment as she was expected to be the flagship on some foreign station; but various circumstances, perhaps including the outery made for sending the Baltimore to Sweden with Ericsson's body, broke up the arrangement, and the Philadelphia is the flagship of the home squadron, where this system of three years' service men is not required. Still, the effort to carry it out in her case showed that it was practicable by taking full-term men from all the rendezvous. Now she can be at any time sent as the flagship to a foreign station, and the time when she would have to return for a change of crew would be known.

she can be at any time sent as the flagship to a foreign station, and the time when she would have to return for a change of crew would be known.

The system hereafter, therefore, to be adopted will be that of classitying all the men in the navy according to their time of enlistment, so that men having the same amount of time still to serve can be assigned together, and with reference to the station or service in which the vessel is to be engaged. Of course, only an approximation can be made to a perfect system, estecially in view of the great difficulty in obtaining suitable men for the mary whenever they happen to be wanted. Still, an improvement will undoubtedly result from the system now adopted by Commolors Hamsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. And coupled with this is the plan of giving their discharges in advance of the time to men who have returned from a long cruise and have only a few months to serve, in which they can be of no use to the Government. If they reenist, they can then be employed at once on a new cruise; or under a system of cumulative leaves of absence this time thus saved could count as furiough time.

Efforts are also making to secure a better supply of enlisted men. The great number of foreign-born seamen in our navy was made the subject of public comment at the time of the passage by the House of the bill forbidding the enlistment of alsens, and even the re-enlistment of those now in the service, although allowing service in the navy for five years to count like residence for securing citizenship. At that time it was shown that fewer than one-half of the enlisted men in the navy were of American birth. Still, the ships must be offered to American seamen if they are to displace allebs. The proposal to pay advance money is considered as a mere makeshift of not much consequence. One great trouble is that the merchant service picks up many of the mann-of-war's men by offering larger pay. Another is hant the navigence are so expected to have a good effect. One of these provides an ou

on sums not less than \$5 each. Deposit banks

may have a per cent. Interest on his savings on sume not less than \$5 each. Denosit banks are furnished to the sallors and accounts opened by the pay officer. This also is an extension to the navy of the system long in vogue in the army.

Another measure which, it is hoped, will soon be in operation is for giving the enlisted men of the navy a retired list, such as the army, and even the murine corps, now enjoy. It has been recommended that promotion shall be opened to the enlisted men by allowing one or two naval apprentices each year to be commissioned as engigns after passing a suitable examination. If necessary these engigns are then to be detailed for a course of study at the Naval Academy. As to the marine corps, provisions have been recently made for giving the men better food, better clothing, and better beds, and if these improvements only decrease the almost incredible rate of description the extra expense will be well laid out.

THE TRIAL OF ARMOR PLATES,

A Competitive Test to Be Made at the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds, ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 17.-The long expected competitive trial of the three foreign armor plates

purchased by the Naval Bureau of Ordnance is fixed for to-morrow. The original purpose was to make the test one of American plates also, but as our steel manufacturers offered none the Navy Department determined to go ahead with those of foreign manufacture. One of these is a compound plate, having hard face and softer back, made by Cammell &

Co., Sheffield. A plate of the same dimensions manufactured by the same firm, and representing a part of the armor of the Royal Sover eign, was tested in England a lew months ago on board the Nettle. A second plate is of forged steel throughout.

made at the works at Le Creusot in France. This is the kind of armor which the Navy Department has contracted for with the Bethle hem Iron Company for use on our new armor-The third plate, also from Le Creusot, is an alloy of nickel and steel. This is the newest of the three methods of manufacture, but ex-

periments made during the last twelve month with different alloys of nickel and steel are very promising, a small percentage of nicke

with different alloys of nickel and steel are very promising a small percentage of nickel increasing the strength and resistance of the steel, as shown by tensile tests, to a remarkable degree.

These plates are each eight feet high, say feet broad, and ten and a half inches thick. They stand slde by side on the ordinance proving grounds, bolted to three feet of oak backing. They will first receive two shots each from a 6-inch breech-loading rifle, manufactured at the naval gun factory in Washington. The plates are marked off into squares, so that the shots may be aimed at penins exactly corresponding on all three plates. The projectiles will be Holtzer armor-plereing shells, weighing 100 pounds each, and fired with a striking velocity of 2,075 feet per second. These six shots will be fired at the plates in succession, after which a careful examination will be made of the plates and backing.

The trial will then be continued by firing either three more shots from the 5-inch gun at the plates in succession, or else one shot at each clate from the 5-inch gun at the plates in succession, or else one shot at each clate from the 5-inch gun at the plates in succession. The Board appointed to witness and constitut this trial will determine, after the first six shots have been fired, which of these two further trials will determine, after the first six shots have been fired, which of these two further trials will be carried etc.

In the trial of the Cammell plate on the Nettle, a 6-inch shell, with a striking velocity of 1,776 feet per second. Just penstrated the plate and reached the beacking. In to-morrow's trial the striking velocity is to be nearly 100 feet greater.

Evidence. " the is a great phlianthropist."

" the ! the never helped a fallow areature in her life,"

" fronthir—but she loves the men."

The Rice in Silver Greatly Hampers Their Work in Fernign Lands.

From the Independent.

The Silver law seriously affects Christian missions. It is having a disastrous effect on the missionary societies which make large expenditures in foreign lands. By alsing the price of silver it has so advanted the rates of exchange for all those countries which have a silver standard that a large percentage of every dollar transmitted to the various fields is lost in discount.

The dealings of the societies, it should be explained, with Mexico, Brazil, and other American countries, with holico, Brazil, and other American countries, with holico, Brazil, and other American countries, with lodis, China, Japan, Syria, Persia, and other Asiatio fields are all conducted on a silver basis. In making abcropriations for the year the societies make them on the basis of an exchange rate, averaged on the rates of the previous years. While this rate differs in different countries, it has averaged leas, the Treasurer of the Prasbyterian Board. Mr. Dulles, informs us., than 80 cents to the dollar for all countries."

Now for the effect of the Silver bill on exchange. Mr. Dulles writes us:

I find by reference to my records that an April 2 our bills sold in China at 173, this is discount on the Mexican and the second of the Mexican and the second of the Mexican and the second of the Mexican and the Mexican and the second of the Mexican and the Mexican

bills sold in Chius at 77% (this is discount on the Mexican sliver dollar; on April 21 it had risen to 71%; May 28 to 85%; July 15 to 886; July 25 to 8803, which is the last date at which I had advices of actual sales, or arise of 15 per cent. This will serve as an example. In fact, our calimars were made be ew 77, the first price above given; but assuming the variation as above, it means that when we contract to pay a native helper or incur any other form of expense for a given number of Mexican aliver dollars, we must now, in order to meet our accounts, and to per cent, to our disbursements of American gold. This is not a simple tilustration, but the

ican gold. This is not a simple illustration, but the statement of an sciual fact.

The rise in India is somewhat leas. On April 15, £5000 yielded 6.832 rupees; on May 14, 6.357; on July 21, 6.140. The last advices, says Mr. Bulles, show that the rate is still rising. Withal the market is so uncertain that 60-day bills cannot be sold at all.

The rates in Mexice are higher, even, than in China and India, varying from fifteen to twenty per cent.

What is true of the Presbyterian Board is also true of the American Board and other societies. A note to us from one of the secretaries of the American Board axys its expenditures are affected "not only in India and China, but in Japan and Mexice as well, fields in which fully one-half of our total expenditures are affected "not only in India and China, but in Japan and Mexice as well, fields in which fully one-half of our total expenditures are made." The Western Urristian Advicate says a "special appropriation of about \$20,000 to meet the increased cost of exchange" in India will have to be made by the Methodist Missionary Society at its meeting in November. The cost of the Silver bill to the society will be, the Advocate estimates, fully \$40,000.

The outlook is a serious one for all the societies will be necessary to pay the same bills as in former years, Says Mr. Dulles, speaking for the Presbyterian Hoard:

It is sariy to calculate the effects of a change of 15 to the same bulls as in former years, Says Mr. Dulles, speaking for the Presbyterian Hoard:

It is early to calculate the effects of a change of 15 to 20 per cent, upon appropriations of \$500.0.0.0. Without entering into the merits of the silver question or venturing prophecies as to the results, it certainly is unlikely that aliver will fall much below its present value, and those who are considering the obligations of the Church to foreign work must bear in mind the maxvoldable demand upon them this year, and, indeed, in subsequent years on account of the special change in the

rise of silver.

Upon the churches the burden must fall. It will not do to cut down former appropriations by fifteen or twenty per cent. therefore, it will be necessary for them to increase their contributions by that amount. If last year a society appropriated \$500,000. it must appropriate this year, to keep up its work, \$575,000 or \$600,000.

What a pity the extra percentage cannot be assessed on the silver barons!

A MAN WHO DIDN'T STRIKE, Sixty Years a Switchman on the Central-He Once Defled Two Regiments,

From the Albany Express.

Prom the Albuny Express.

Prom the Albuny Express.

Down at Stuyvesant, on the Central-Hudson road, there is stationed a switchman who has been at his post ever since the first train passed over the ralls, and had been in the company's employ before that, almost from the day when the first tile was laid and the first solke was driven.

This man did not strike when Lee's order went over the wires on the evening of Aug. 8. He is not made of the sort of stuff of which they are made that bindly followed the beek and call of an autocratic leader. Old Patrick Sweeny remained at the post which he has faithfully guarded for nearly sixty years now. Although he is wholly illiterate, his mental powers have a natural vigor that is remarkable. Once the company issued an order directing that all switchmen who could not read or write were to quit its service. Pat got a boy in his shanty to teach him how to read the numbers of the engines so that he could report the time and number of trains that passed his flag shanty avery day. The old man had apparently pussed the age when the mind can yet be turned back and made to grasp what it has outgrown, for he discharged the boy, but his ear was still keen. In less than a month he had learned the number of every engine on the road by the sound of its bell, and never made a single error in his reports. This is vouched for by people who have known Sweeny half a century.

He does not know what fear is, and a story is

a single error in his reports. This is vouched for by people who have known Sweeny half a century.

He does not know what fear is, and a story is told how he once defied two regiments of soldiers because he knew what his duty was and they did not. It was in April, 1862, during war times. Sweeny was at his post on the road, which was then double-tracked north of Stuyvesant, but had but one track between that town and New York. Fifteen car loads of soldiers on a special train, bound for New York, resched Stuyvesant early one morning, and Sweeny, who was on the lookout, stopped the train, because the train which had immediately preceded it carried no signal to give warning that the special was behind it. It was before the days of block signals and much depended on a remembrance of orders as to how trains were to be run. The commandant of the troops could not understand why the train had come to a standstill. Leaping from the train had come to a standstill. Leaping from the train had come to a standstill. Leaping from the train he began making inquiries, and found sweeny standing at the switch, which he had locked.

What does this mean?" thundered the officer. "Don't you know these are Federal troops, under orders from Washington to proceed to New York wil hout delay? What do you mean by stopping this train without orders?"

Sweeny pointed his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the single track.

"The train abest carried no signal for yex."

Sale in the direction of the single track.

"The train abest carried no signal for yex."

Sale in the direction of the single track.

"The train abest carried no signal for yex."

"Unlock that switch instantly," commanded "Unlock that switch instantly," commanded the officer, drawing his sword. "Not a moment's delay new. Unlock it!"

"I'll not," said Sweeny, and the words were scarcely out of his mouth before a dozen soldiers, in obedience to an order, hustled the switchman into his shanty. One thrust his bayone, into the boards alongside of Sweeny's neck. The others pinned him in a similar manner under the arms. Half a dozen others placed the muzzles of their loaded muskets within a few inches of his head.

"Give up that key and let this train proceed," was the command, and while no threat accompanied it the switchman knew that the next order would be to pull the triggers. He never linched.

"Not wan foot does this train move," he said.

never linched.

Not wan foot does this train move." he said.

"Not wan foot does this train move." he said, without a tremor.
"I will give you one min—"
At that moment a shrill whistle was heard, and before the officer could finish his order the train for Albany same flying along at the rate of forty miles an hour. Sweepy's watchfulness had prevented a terrible disaster. He knew well that the first train should have displayed signal flags to indicate that there was another following. Had he permitted the train carrying the soldiers to proceed there would have been a frightful collision at about Stockport. Where a curve through a rocky cut shuts out all view two hundred yards ahead. It didn't take either the officers or the men long to realize what a harrow escape they had made and to appreciate the bravery of the switchman who was ready to give up his own life rather than permit a thousand men to put theirs in danger.

life rather than bermit a thousand men to put theirs in danger.
Famous Sam Sloan was President of the Central in those days, and when he heard of Sween's courageous conduct he sent him a check for a g-nerous amount and summarily discharged the engineer and grew of the train that had ran through without a signal. And, strange to say, no strike was ordered because of their discharge, nor was President Sloan asked to specify reasons.

The Loose Rati Nulsance.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Ser: Please do some shining for the benefit of the citizen against the "loose rail" nuisance, for which I suppose the street railway companies are responsible. At each of the following crossings, Heraid building Gilsey House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Broadway, there are loose rails which throw mud and water for several feet over passers by whenever a carriago crosses or runs over either and. SEPT. 16, 1890.

How Prices Pluctuate.

"What are your polators, Mr. Scales ?" Thirty-five cents a peck." "They are only thirty at Mr. Bushers."
"Why don't you buy some there, then !" "He hasn't any."

What Fascinated Her.

"I can't imagine what you see in this house." said kshaw to his wife, who had been house hunting, and had taken him to see one she had selected. "The neigh barhood is bad and the house little and old. "It has swenty closets." replied Mrs. Kickshaw, deck-

That Was Why. "Why do you carry two watches !" " Because I don't like to be hurried." " How do two watches help you to avoid hurry !" "They give me pients of time."

THE SILVER LAW STRIKES THE MIS. WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

Between Ward's Island and Randnil's Island and between the former and the sait marab known as the Sunken Meadows, curves and twists a narrow, dangerous body of water known as Little Hell Gate. It is neither river nor creek, nor yet is it a recognized channel as laid down in the charts. The waters of the nor creek, nor yet is it a recognized channel as laid down in the charts. The waters of the Harlem and East rivers at some remote time have broken through the barders of reak and joined forces here, leaving jugged edges of rock, bits of broken islands, precipitous, regged sides to a central channel scarre thirty feet broad and not more than six or elect the dren at low tide. In some places the calles stream is not more than a nuncired feet wise, and the water whiris along with resistent speed at half tide, sometimes lifting up a steam speed at half tide, sometimes lifting up a steam speed at half tide, sometimes lifting up a steam speed at half tide, sometimes lifting up a steam speed at half tide, sometimes lifting up a steam speed at half tide, sometimes lifting up a steam speed at half tide, sometimes lifting up a steam speed at half tide, sometimes lifting up a steam speed at half tide. Sometimes lifting up a steam steam land deaving it there high and dr. Sailing vessels, launches, rowboats, and recognized channel, and leaving it there high and dr. Sailing vessels, launches, rowboats, and recognized weekly occurrence; but passenger steamhoats from Harlem to points on the Sound, risking the lives of thousands of passengers who were all unconscious of their peril. Sunday evenings they would twist and summ through the rocky passage by moonlight, loaded down with passengers, preferring this risk to going around wards lead did not through Hell Gate proper, as the law directs. All this time the steamboat inspectors have seemed unconscious that the pilots and owners of these craft were making playthings of human lives.

The retirement of Judge Larremore recalls to the minds of the surviving members of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-8 the extent o which that famous body became a nursery of jurists and statesmen. One of its members, of jurists and statesmen. One of its members, Samuel J. Tilden. became Governor of the States and was elected President of the United States, though not allowed to serve his term. Another member, Horace Greeley, was Democratic candidate for the President of the Convention, served a term as Vice-President of the United States, in connection with the Fraudulent Hayes. William M. Evarts, Elbridge G. Laoham, and Frank Hiscock became United States renators. The latter was not elected an original member, but made his debut in political life as successor to his brother, who was killed by an avenging husband at Stanwix Hall in the first week of the session. Nearly a scare of members of the House of Representative graduated from the Convention, among whom were Waldo Hutchina, Abraham X. Parker, and John Hammond. Of the future distinguished jurists there were Chief Justice Sanford E. Church and Justice Charles Andrews of the Court of Appeals and Judges Lawrence, Tappeal, Dwight, Landon. Merwin, Barker, and Clinton of the Supreme Court. Judge Larremore was one of the younger members of the Convention, and distinguished himself as a worker in committee rather than a talker, as indeed, did some of the older lawyers who were already on the bench, such as Judges Robertson and Monell. Their services in this line were invaluable. of jurists and statesmen. One of its members

eass down Ninety-seventh street to the East River, on the grassy lawn attached to Mt. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, stands a long, low wooden house of the style of innety rears ago, with its porches and swelled windows fronting toward the northeast. Originally it faced liel (late, and the view of water, forests, rock, and islands which spread before it must have been superb. Now, while it still faces to the northeast, whole blocks of brick and mortar intervene, and it is swallowed up in the busy lie of a great bustling city. Little orphaned box play about on the lawn to which the youth and beauty of the New York of seventy-five years ago used to resort, and neither they nor one in ten thousand of the pedestriaus know the story of the man whose money planned and built the place and left these queer quarrer-circle windows to look down upon modern streets. It was the country house of Nathaniel Prime, founder of the great banking firm of Prime, but the came at time when the poorest orphan on the street had no need to envy him, for, possessed of all that wealth ould give he became possessed of the idea that he was to end his days in the almahouse, and so cut his throat and died.

Somebody has been circulating a fancting wooden house of the style of ninety years ago,

Somebody has been circulating a fanciful story about George H. Moore, curator of the Lenox Library, who is represented to have acquired much information as to the infancy of chotography, telegraphy, and the invention of the revolving pistol. The foundation of the story appears to have been the fact that Mr. Moore was a student in the university in 1840, and about that time Prof. Draper was experimenting on the daguerrectype. Prof. Morse on the telegraph, and Sam Colt on the pistol under the same roof where Mr. Moore was a student. This only illustrates what vivid imaginations some persons have.

Poor Crops in the Canadian Northwest. OTTAWA, Ont. Sept. 17 .- Advices received ere by the Government to-day say that notwithstanding contradictory reports, the damage to the wheat of the Northwest is much more

serious than is generally known. The crop has been injured by frost, and rain and snow have damaged it to a considerable extent. Where it was believed a short time ago that 10.000,000 bushels would rank No. 1 hard wheat, it is now calculated that only 1,000,000 bushels will reach that grade. The yield will be large, but the bulk of it will only grade 3 and 4. A prominent grain dealer said here to-day that the increase in duty by the McKinley bill will prevent American buyers from purchasing Canadian wheat. This will throw the wheat-purchasing business into the hands of a few Canadian buyers, and in anticipation of this he says a ring was formed in Canadian over a month ago to control the Canadian crop.

The Rev. Mr. True Sues a Church, The Rev. Edward H. True has begun a suff

gainst the St. George Episcopal Church of Flushing, L. I., for the recovery of \$1.530, and yesterday a motion was made in behalf of the shurch for the appointment of a referee. Juschurch for the appointment of a referee. Justice Cullen reserved his decision. Mr. True had charge of the Mission Chapel at College Point for 102 weeks, and was, as he alleges to have received \$15 a week for his services from the Flushing congregation, and nothing of this has been paid. The church alleges that Mr. True has been fully paid for his services, having received much more than the stigulated sum in collections and donations for which he has fulled to account.

A Candid Smuggler.

J. Feeney of Chicago, the man-milliner from whom dress trimmings were selred by customs officers the other day, called at the Custom House yesterday and conferred with Lawgiver Phelps. He explained how his wife and he came with the \$,000 yards of trimmings. Just as they were leaving France, he said, they saw the goods, which were a great bargain. They had just enough money, he remarked, to pay for the goods. There was nothing left for them but to hope to evade the duties upon them.

"You are the most honest smurgler since the foundation of the Government," said Mr. Phelps.

William Sheehan of 1,134 First avenue, John

Murray of 307 East Seventieth street, Benjamin Rosenberg of 323 East Seventy-ninth street, Daniel Casey of 839 East Thirty-first street, Daniel Casey of 339 East Thirty-Iras street, and Jacob Allen of 346 East Seventleth street, all lads of 14 years of age, were brought up in the Essax Market Court yester-day on a charge of throwing stones from an elovated car in which they were riding last night. At Tweifth street theyoungsters began a stone throwing match at the people in the atreet. Justice Dully fined each \$10. The City of New York Lends Off Agels

ond ensured race of the season. The New York was timed by the operator at the Nan If Hook observators at \$30 and the Teutonic at \$50. John H. Starin. Vicar-General Bouthlet, and Archtishop Duhamei were passengers on the Teutonic.

The Inman line steamship City of New York

and the White Star hustler Teutonic passed

Sandy Hook yesterday morning on their sec-

Custom House Appointments, Collector Erhardt yesterday appointed Henry M. Heebe a messenger at \$840 a year in place I John T. Boyd, and reinstated George E. Bedoil as an assistant weigher.

Appraiser Cooper appointed John J. He gan
an opener and packer at \$180, and Edward
Hall, who takes the place of Thomas Flood,
an opener and packer at \$540.

Windom Has No Thought of Resigning

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Eapt. 17,-Secretry of the Treasury Windom was asked to-day tegarding the truth of the report that his real nation is contemplated, and stated that behad not heard the rumor and had no intention of resigning, being satisfied with the present condition of affairs.

It Was News to Him. "Why do you New Englanders invariably answer a passion by asking another 1" asked a visitor of a lines

"Do we ?" replied the native, in a surprised took